

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if preferred by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years: at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country. PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.

THOMAS G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34—f

New Jewelry, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, on consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also, LADIES' BREAST PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the best quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above jewelry will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece, will find it to their advantage to call and view the above articles at their store, on Main street.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 5th, 1815.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the north side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, set—July Term, 1815.
Jacob Myers, complainant,
against
Ray Moss, John Taylor and Charles Myers, defendants.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant, Charles Myers, not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless he said defendant do appear here, on or before the first day of the next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some legally authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law—and this suit is continued till the next term. A Copy. Attest,
JOHN WALKER, d. c. j. c. e.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE COUNTY, set—July Term, 1815
William Henderson's Heirs for
Samuel Woodson, complainants,
against Bernard Gaines and others, defendants.

THIS DAY came the complainants by their counsel, and the defendants, David Jameson and the heirs of David Gaines, do not having entered their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks, agreeably to law. A Copy. Attest,
JOHN C. WALKER, d. c.

The above named absent Defendants, will take notice, that on the first Saturday in September next, at the house of Robert Miller in the town of Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, I shall between the hours of six o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M. proceed to take the depositions of Thomas Townsend and others, to be read as evidence in said suit.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

Fayette Circuit, Set:—

JUNE TERM, 1815.

Walter Carr, against
Dav Crenshaw, John T. Hawkins, Ili Metcalf, Lydall Bales.

ON motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, leave is given him to amend his bill—which amendment was immediately made and filed: And on his motion it is ordered that Lydall Bales be made a defendant thereto—and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—therefore, on the motion of this complainant, it is ordered, that unless he shall appear here on or before first day of next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him:—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession. A Copy. Attest,
THOMAS RODLEY, C. F. C.

28 THOMAS RODLEY, C. F. C.

David Todd

HAS recommenced the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.

34 August 17.

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goat. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.

May 13.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

A Female Servant.

Wanted a Negro Woman of about twenty years of age, accustomed to house business. For such a one a liberal price will be given. Apply to the printer.

July 31.

Plating Establishment.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF, having taken DAVID A. SAYRE into partnership in his Plating Establishment, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Woodruff & Sayre, at the former stand, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

WOODRUFF & SAYRE.

Lexington, July 23th, 1815

Notice.

TO BE LET,

On Tuesday, the 19th day of September next, for the term of one year or more, the Plantation where Patrick Watson now lives, two and a half miles from Nicholasville, on the Hickman road. This place is an excellent stand for a tavern—there is about one hundred and twenty acres of cleared land, with a Barn, Stables, Stone Spring House, and other out houses, a never failing spring of Water, an Apple Orchard of the best of fruit: The property was formerly the property of Jonas Davenport, dec'd.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,

Guardian for William and L. Davenport.

August 27.

Jessamine County, to wit: Taken up by Robert S. Gatewood, living near Mount Pleasant Meeting House, on the Waters of Sinking Creek, a small Grey Mare, about six years old, and about 15 1/2 hands high—appraised to \$20.—

April 12, 1815. 34 JOHN METCALFE.

100 DOLLARS,

Paid in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, will gain

30,000!!!

DAVID WILLIAMSON'S Scheme of Chances, for the distribution of property, will POSITIVELY commence drawing on Wednesday the 13th of September next, in Lexington;—and on that day 300 tickets will be drawn—on Thursday the day following 300—on Friday 300—and on Saturday 300—being the whole amount, 1,200 tickets.

SCHEME AS FOLLOWS:

One Capital Prize, viz—The Square of Buildings, lying the corner on Main and Mill streets, and extending up the later to Presbyterian Alley. They are three distinct tenements, or store houses of brick, two of three stories high, and one of two stories. The rents of these houses are a handsome income, being situated in what may be called the very centre of the place for business. 30,000

One Capital Prize—A valuable farm of 160 Acres, on which there is a two-story brick house, double barn, stone spring house, and other necessary buildings, a valuable orchard, and is well watered, and situated on Owings and Wilkins' Streets, about three-fourths of a mile from Lexington town bounds. 24,000

One Capital Prize—The House and Lot now occupied by the subscriber on Mill street, (generally called Poplar Row)—The style of this building, with the other improvements, its pleasant and convenient situation to business, renders it as desirable property as any in the town of Lexington, being the last drawn ticket. 16,000

One Capital Prize—A valuable farm of 100 acres, (called the Owings farm tract) bounded on Owings street and Limestone road. The situation of this property is generally admired; its improvements are dwelling houses, barn, stables, spring-house, &c. a fine young orchard now bearing fruit, an excellent garden in high state of cultivation, and has an excellent spring of never failing water. 15,000

One Capital Prize—A Lot or small Farm fronting on Wilkins and Walnut streets, containing about 16 acres. (called the Sugar Tree Grove) about one half in cultivation, the balance Woodland; its improvements are two snug Houses, Garden, &c. has an excellent spring of water, its situation is high and pleasant. 4,000

One Capital Prize—One Lot on Wilkins and Walnut streets, and adjoining the lot of Joseph H. Hawkins, Esq. containing about 8 acres, all in wood. 2,000

One Capital Prize—One corner Lot on Mill and Fourth streets, immediately opposite the Seminary. 1,500

One Capital Prize—One Lot fronting on Mulberry street continued and Limestone road, immediately opposite to Mrs. Long's. 1,000

One Capital Prize—A part of Wm R. Morton's tract containing near 7 acres, fronting on Meadow street and lies immediately opposite Squire's Spring all in Wood. 1,000

One Capital Prize—Part of Wm R. Morton's tract of about 7 acres, adjoining to Lewis Sanders and Daniel Bradford, all in Wood. 1,000

One Prize—A Lot fronting on Mulberry street, continued, and joining the Lots of M'Nairs heirs and Thomas Sprake. 800

One Prize—One Lot on Fowler's and Wood street, well set with fruit trees. 500

One Prize—One Lot on Main street Nicholasville, adjoining the residence of P. Watson. 400

1 Prize—One Lot on M'Nairs street. 300

1 Prize—One Lot on Owings street, adjoining Daniel. 300

20 Prizes—(Say 20 Lots at 100 dollars each) laid off in the subscriber's plan of Lots for an addition to the town of Nicholasville. 2,000

20 Do. do. at 80 dollars each 1,600

20 Do. do. at 60 do. do. 1,200

20 Do. do. at 50 do. do. 1,000

20 Do. do. at 40 do. do. 800

20 Do. do. at 30 do. do. 600

For plan of the above Lots see the plot in my possession.

1005 Prizes—Say 1065 Lots in the addition to the town of Nicholasville, at 14 dollars 8 1/2 cents each, 15,000

1200 Prizes amounting to 120,000

1200 Tickets at 100 Dollars each, is 120,000

Good and sufficient titles for all the property named in this scheme, will be made in 30 days after the drawing is completed, and possession given in 3 days. A part of the property is under rent until the 1st of January, 1816: the person shall be entitled to the rent, from the date of the result of his ticket.

A few of the tickets are yet unsold. The proprietor is desirous to sell the residue before the days of drawing—persons wishing to purchase will please apply at his old stand, opposite Samuel and George Trotter's. The following gentlemen will superintend the drawing as managers—JOHN BRADFORD, HUBBARD TAYLOR, JOHN HAWKINS, SAMUEL M'KEE, JOHN SUMMALL, JOHN GWATHMEY, ABRAHAM BEPORD, RICHARD TAYLOR and CHARLES BAILEY. Should any unforeseen occurrences of the above named managers, those that do attend will appoint others to officiate during the absence of those in the place of whom they were appointed.

Printers of the following places are requested to insert the above advertisement once, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, viz—Paris, Maryland, Frankfort, Winchester, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Georgetown, Shelbyville, Bardstown, and Louisville.

DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Lexington, August 22, 1815.—35

Cotton Spinning.

THE subscriber having added to his Machinery, and having in his employment some of the best hands in the state, which carry on the Cotton Spinning business to perfection, enables him to sell at the reduced price of two shillings the dozen, COTTON YARNS, which are inferior to none in the state. Let those who wish to purchase, call and see for themselves. His customers and others can at any time be supplied with COTTON YARNS, either blue or white. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually complied with. The BLUE-DYEING carried on as usual.

JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, August 20, 1815.

Cheap Spun Cotton.

The subscriber has now at his factory, an assortment of

COTTON YARNS,

BOTH WARP AND FILLING,

Which he offers at the following low Prices,

Viz.—700 at 2s. per dozen.

800 at 1s. 10 1/2d. per dozen.

9 & 1,000 at 1s. 9d. per dozen.

600 at or about 5s. 9d. per pound.

JOHN MCALLIE,

1 1/2 miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road.

August 17, 1815.

Laws of the United States.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants and for returning the surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on the continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to the officers and soldiers upon the continental establishment shall be allowed a further term of three years, from and after the passage of this act, to obtain warrants and complete their locations, and a further term of five years from and after the passage of this act as aforesaid, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants to the general land office, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided, That no locations, as aforesaid, within the above mentioned tract, shall after the passing of this act, be made on tracts of land for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent which may, nevertheless, be obtained for land located contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be considered as null and void.

November 3, 1814.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of State Troops and Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and required to receive into the service of the United States any corps of troops which may have been or may be raised, organized and officered under the authority of any of the states, whose term of service shall not be less than twelve months, which corps, when received into the service of the United States, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and employed in the state raising the same, or in an adjoining state, and not elsewhere, except with the assent of the Executive of the state so raising the same: Provided, That said corps shall not contain in the whole, exclusive of officers, more than forty thousand men; and that the number to be received in any state shall not exceed the number hereby apportioned to such state; that is to say, in New Hampshire, one thousand three hundred and eighteen. In Massachusetts, four thousand three hundred and ninety-five. In Vermont, one thousand three hundred and eighteen. In Rhode Island, four hundred and forty. In Connecticut, one thousand five hundred and forty. In New-York, five thousand nine hundred and thirty-three. In New-Jersey, one thousand three hundred and eighteen. In Pennsylvania, five thousand and fifty-five. In Delaware, four hundred and forty. In Maryland, one thousand nine hundred and eighty. In Virginia, five thousand and fifty-five. In North Carolina, two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. In South Carolina, one thousand nine hundred and eighty. In Georgia, one thousand three hundred and eighteen. In Kentucky, two thousand one hundred and ninety-six. In Ohio, one thousand three hundred and eighteen. In Tennessee, one thousand three hundred and eighteen. In Louisiana, two hundred and twenty. And be it further provided, That in case the President of the United States shall hereafter call on the Executives of the several states, to hold in readiness their respective quotas of militia for service, he shall consider the corps of state troops raised in any state, as part of the quota of such state.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the corps as aforesaid accepted under this act, shall be armed and equipped at the expense of the United States, and shall be entitled to the same pay, clothing, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind, and (bounty excepted) to the same benefits and allowances as the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, any volunteers who may offer their services, to be organized in conformity to the laws respecting the military establishment of the United States: Provided, That the whole number of such volunteers, who may be in service at any one time, exclusive of officers, shall not exceed forty thousand men.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the said volunteers shall be commissioned by the President of the United States, and while in actual service the said volunteers shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind, and (bounty excepted) to the same benefits and allowances as the regular troops of the United States, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers may at their option be armed and equipped by the United States, or at their own expense; and in case they arm and equip themselves to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, they shall be entitled to receive six and one quarter cents per day, while in actual service, for the risk and use of such arms and equipments: Provided, That the compensation thus allowed shall not in any case exceed twenty-four dollars: And provided also, That no rifle shall be received into the service of the United States, whose calibre shall be formed to carry a ball of a smaller size than at the rate of seventy balls to a pound weight.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers, if employed in service for a term not less than twelve months, may at their option be clothed at their own expense or by the United States: and in case they furnish

their own clothing, they shall be entitled to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of the clothing allowed to the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That whenever any non commissioned officer, musician or private, having served in any of the corps of state troops or volunteers, raised by virtue of this act, during two years, or who having engaged to serve two years, shall have been discharged in consequence of the termination of the present war, shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall be allowed, in addition to the emoluments allowed in this act, one hundred and sixty acres of land: and the widow and children, and if there be no widow and child, then the parents of such non-commissioned officer, musician or private as may have engaged for a term of service not less than two years, and who may be killed in action or die in the service, shall likewise be allowed the said quantity of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which shall be surveyed and granted in the manner provided by the act, entitled "An act to provide for the designating, surveying and granting the military bounty lands."

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the appointment of the officers of the said volunteers if received into the service of the United States for the term of twelve months, or for a longer term, shall be submitted to the Senate for their advice and consent, at their next session, after commissions for the same shall have been issued.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if the whole number of forty thousand men authorized by the first section of this act shall not be furnished by the states, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to supply the deficiency, by accepting the services of volunteers to the number of such deficiency: Provided, That the whole number of state troops and volunteers together accepted under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed eighty thousand men.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the expenses incurred under this act shall be defrayed out of the appropriations which are or which may be authorized for defraying the expense of calling out the militia for the defence of the United States.

January 27, 1815.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To repeal certain acts therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to accept the service of state troops and volunteers," and as aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Feb. 27, 1815.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Isaac Smith and Bratton Caldwell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle, on equitable terms, the accounts of Matthew Wilson, deceased, late collector of the direct taxes and internal revenue for the seventh district, in the state of Pennsylvania, and to allow any credit which the said Matthew Wilson might have claimed against the United States, as an offset to a judgment obtained at the suit of the United States against Isaac Smith and Bratton Caldwell, as securities of the said Matthew Wilson.

Approved February 22, 1815.

JAMES MADISON.

A TOUR TO THE NIAGARA.

With some difficulty we have prevailed on an intelligent and much respected gentleman, who has recently visited the North western borders of our country, to permit us to publish the following memoranda of those things which struck him as most remarkable during his excursion. It will, we doubt not, be acceptable to our readers. For, what can be more interesting than a traveler's view of those scenes on which, in the war lately terminated, our army and navy have earned such imperishable renown.—We do not know whether others feel as we do on this head: but, if we could for a short month escape the shackles of business, and were permitted to think of recreation, our steps would be irresistibly impelled in the very same track our correspondent pursued, extending the circuit however so as to embrace Fort Meigs and Sandusky, than which no points ought to be more celebrated in our history, for none have been more distinguished by high achievement.—Nat. Intel

Extract from a private Journal.

From Pittsburg to the town of Erie is 130 miles, through a country thinly settled, interspersed at considerable distances with small villages. Among the most striking is the late abandoned village of Harmony, belonging to a religious society by that name, under the direction of Mr. Rapp. It is situated in a beautiful valley, 25 miles north of Pittsburg, on a small creek that empties in the Allegheny river and continues about 100 houses, principally log cottages, laid out in streets at right angles. It contained about 800 inhabitants, governed by the will of their chief with the most despotic influence. About five years since finding the increase of population was likely to overflow the limits of the valley he interdicted the communication of the sexes, and during that period not a child was born in the valley.—Two instances only occurred of an infraction of the law. The society have now removed to the Wabash, where, having a large tract of land, the embargo has been removed.—The society occupied this valley eight years.—During that time they had cleared the greater part of the land, brought it to the highest state of cultivation, and accumulated immense wealth, which they have carried with them to a new country.

The village was sold to a company of gentlemen for \$113,000, who propose to repopulate.

ate it. From Harmony to Meadville is 64 miles, situated on French Creek, a handsome village of about 150 houses. It has a bank and several stores which supply the surrounding settlement with dry goods and groceries. The lands on French Creek are extremely rich and well situated for cultivation, productive in grass and capable of producing any kind of grain. The creek is navigable two thirds of the year and affords a cheap mode of transportation.

The land about Meadville belongs to a Holland company under the agency of Mr. Hildekooper, a genteel liberal man.

From Meadville to Waterford (late La Beuf from the lake of that name) is 27 miles. It is situated at the head of French Creek, and is likely to become an important post. It is well situated to supply the western country with arms and military stores. The United States have a large building there, which was intended for a military store house, but has not been since used. I believe it is now occupied by some individual at a small rent. From Waterford to Erie is 14 miles over a turnpike road made at the expense of a company and kept in good order. Within eight miles of Erie you ascend a hill which forms a ridge that surrounds the south side of Lake Erie, from which you have a grand view of that lake. Nothing can be more beautiful; you then descend gradually to the lake shore, which is about 30 feet bank above the level of the water. Erie is situated on the bank of the lake, protected by a peninsula 3 miles long and about 3-4 of a mile wide, which forms a harbor of nearly the same length, and about 1-2 or 2 miles wide. The passage out of this harbor is extremely difficult, being interlocked with bars, allowing a passage of seven feet water. On the point of the peninsula the navy has built a block-house, at present used as an ordnance yard and store-house. On the other shore the war department has two block-houses, the one a new and elegant structure, the other built by the immortal General Wayne, at the foot of which he was buried.

The lake shore abounds in allum; it is frequently collected in considerable quantities. Allum is found to preserve the human body after interment. Two or three years since it was proposed to remove the remains of the venerable General from the place where he was interred to the family vault. Upon opening the grave his body was found entire and the features perfect. The waters of the lake are said to have been rising for the last three years, but certainly have risen more rapidly during the last year. At present the beach road is overflowed, and the waters are up to the edge of the bank in every direction. The rise of water may be estimated at three feet elevation. To account for it accurately is not to be expected. Some attribute it to heavy snows to the north, others say that the Indians have a tradition of the periodical rise and fall of the waters every 15 years. This last cannot be tested, because few or none of the present settlers on the lake have resided there more than that time. The shores of the lake are but thinly settled and the land but indifferently cleared.

The farms well cultivated are profitable in stock, but little grain made more than necessary for the home consumption.

In taking a view of that country, late the seat of war, it is easy to perceive that the arms of the enemy were not the greatest difficulties we had to contend with—it will require no argument now to prove that the command of the lakes is indispensable to a successful prosecution of any future war on that frontier.

From Erie I went to Detroit by water. The distance to the Islands is 160 miles, from thence to Detroit is 50 miles. The winds prevalent on this lake are from the west as well as the current; when it shifts to the eastward it produces foul weather and rough sea.

On arriving among the Islands we meet with smooth sea and may always find harbor. We did not make Put-in-Bay, celebrated for the reception of Perry's squadron after his glorious victory, but we had a fine view of the Three Sisters Islands where the battle was fought, the middle one of which received Harrison's army previous to its landing on the Canada shore. It staid there three days and gave the enemy an opportunity of evacuating Amherstburg and Malden. The former is a small village situated a few miles within the River Detroit protected by the works at Malden, a military post destroyed by the enemy previous to the evacuation. At this time the works at Malden have been replaced and kept in check all the upper province, and command effectually the entrance of the river. When it is restored to its former owners a new channel must be found out or our vessels will at all times be subject to the insolence or courtesy of our late magnanimous enemy. The Island of Bois Blanc, situated opposite to and commanding Malden, forms a channel of 200 yards wide, the present ship channel up the river Detroit—Grass Lake forms a wide channel (but rendered dangerous by rocks) between itself and Bois Blanc while a third, but not navigable, channel is formed between Grass Lake and the Michigan shore.

The people in that country (who depend on the free navigation of the Lakes and River for their main supply and regular communication with the United States) feel an extreme anxiety about the occupation of Bois Blanc as a military post, there being but little doubt of its belonging to the U. States.

The river at Detroit is about 1100 yards wide nearly opposite to Sandwich, an insignificant village of perhaps 250 houses—Detroit rather more but not much better. Both places have suffered much by the war—nothing can exceed the beauty of the river Detroit, the banks on both sides form an elevation of from 12 to 20 feet nearly equal, and afford the most picturesque scenery. Lake Sinclair is only shut from the prospect by the intervention of a small island just at the head of the river.

On the 7th of May I arrived at Detroit; an Indian Council was then in session, held by that excellent and intelligent officer Lieut. Gov. Woodbridge. I was present at an explanatory speech made by the Governor in answer to one made by the Indians the preceding day. The Governor used a bold and energetic language; he told them the truth, that they had been in a bad and perfidious, that the United States either wished for war or feared it. They made reply to the Governor sensible and pertinent, complained of the white people, that their great father the President they knew was their friend, but that his agents meaning the traders, imposed on them and him too—that

* This sentence implies a censure on general Harrison which the editor knows to be undeserved.—The general's means of transportation were insufficient, whether we consider the object in view or the forces and stores to be transported; and from this cause principally the delay was occasioned. Besides, the army was detained on the Middle Sister one whole day by high winds.—Guz. Editor.

their lands were taken from them, and under color of treaties to which the nations were not made parties, that the agents of the U. States dealt with Indians for the purchase of those lands who were not authorized by the nation to sell them. The Orators were Nausageais, a Potawatime, and Maikseeman an Ottawa, both of whom had taken an active part in the war against the United States. There were many Chiefs present of considerable note who had been hostile and many who had continued friendly. Those who were friendly had but little to say to those who were not.—Fear is the only cord that can bind the Indians to the United States. The surrender of Mackinaw and the establishment of a block-house at the head of Saganaw and one at the head of Green Bay with the re-establishment of Chicago, called Fort Dearborn, and a block-house at the old Fort St. Joseph's on the river of that name, will effectually curb the hostilities of all the Indians in the Michigan territory.

Since the war a Fort has been built at the entrance into Huron, called Fort Gratiot, which is deemed a very important check upon the Indians, and will as well as Mackinaw command the navigation of the upper lakes.

On my return from Detroit I visited Buffalo, 90 miles from Erie, and the falls of Niagara.—We descended the river in an open boat; passed in our route Fort Erie and Black Rock commanding the entrance into the river from the opposite shore. Fort Erie is a heap of ruins, but now undergoing some repairs. My mind was forcibly impressed by the scene before me with the genius of the two nations.

On the American shore all was active industry in replacing and repairing the ravages of the war and as much as possible effacing its effects—troops disbanding, entrenchments levelling and every preparation making for cropping. On the Lake every thing that can float fitting out for transporting produce, goods, &c. to all parts of the shores—while the American navy were gradually preparing to be immersed in those waters over which they had so long sailed triumphant.

On the other shore, all was activity and bustle—troops marching, military works repairing, all the vessels belonging to the navy, which during the war had been hauled into creeks, were fitted out ready to transport immense supplies of military stores and ordnance to the upper provinces. Officers on their way to select naval and military depots, and securing the waters of those lakes—and yet, with all this preparation in a few years, and our nation shall will it, the British power in that country can be annihilated. From Buffalo to Niagara fort, you could trace the footsteps of an incendiary foe, not by the standing ruins of the burnt houses, but by the new houses and villages every where rising like phoenix from their ashes. While on the other shore, every thing was paralyzed by the influence of a military government. From Fort Erie to Grand Isle, the country is an open common—below that there is an appearance of cropping. None of the houses were burnt, although in occupation of the American troops, between Grand Isle and Queenstown, a distance of least 18 miles. On Cheet's farm a naval depot has been established. On the 1st of June, the Somers and Ohio were lying there loaded with goods, on the British government's account, for the upper lakes.

Two vessels were building there 150 tons each, and a great quantity of hands employed. Timber is procured from Navy Island, just opposite. This island is supposed to belong to the U. States.

We landed at a house owned by an American emigrant. He had been embodied in the king's militia, during the war, and was taken prisoner. He had just returned, and was getting his farm in order. He seemed under great constraint, as an English officer was present.

We soon approached Chippeway creek, about three-quarters of a mile from the falls. This is a military post of some celebrity, that we approached it with great interest. It is the field that gave us knowledge of a Brown, a Ripley and a Scott. The river becomes very rapid here, and we put into the creek in the midst of fortifications, and surrounded by British soldiers, &c.

The officers received us politely and friendly, invited us to partake of their dinner, and afforded us every refreshment. An imbankment is thrown up on the north side of the creek, as well as surrounding the place with a bank and ditch on the other three sides. A few cannon were planted at different angles of the work, with a blockhouse two stories high, and some store houses formed the principal public buildings in the place. The place other than the public buildings, contained but a few houses, to which the inhabitants were returning. It is the place of depot for the portage from Queenstown to the waters of Lake Erie. The rise of the waters of Lake Erie does not alter the wild aspect of the Rapids, or increase the grandeur and sublimity of the falls of Niagara. The British officers expressed much satisfaction at the peace with the U. States, and the prospect of a war on the continent.—They say the war in America produced them neither profit nor pleasure—that they were exiled from all amusements, and had nothing but hard fighting. Several regiments were marching to Fort George, expecting to embark to go out of the country. The inhabitants were much dissatisfied with the termination of the war, before they heard of Bonaparte's return to France. At Queenstown some buildings were repairing, but they were indebted to the American shore for lumber and workmen—yet so embittered were the minds of the people against the Americans, that they could not restrain their abuse of the Yankees, as they call us.

The waters of the river below the falls are as high as they are above, and the current very rapid. Lewistown is improving fast, and has more houses now than it had before the war. That part of the state of New York bordering on the waters of the Niagara, and between Lakes Erie and Ontario, is destined in a few years to be a very important section of that state. The lands belonging to the old Holland Company are rapidly settling, and are managed with a liberality that does honor to the agent, Mr. Elliott.

There is a ridge forming the best road in the United States, that runs eighty miles through the country, from Lewistown to Canadaigua, in the heart of the state, and perhaps the greatest natural curiosity in the country. It is about 50 feet wide, declining on both sides, and forms the most perfect turnpike—and yet, with such a road before him, did General Izard march the American troops to Batavia, and from thence to Lewistown, to the astonishment of all New-York. In expressing our surprise at this fact, in various places, the reply was—"we cannot account for it"—no doubt the general acted under the orders of the War Department."

The rise of the waters makes the passage from Michigan into Lake Erie very easy. Canoes pass without unloading at the usual portages. Twenty canoes arrived at Detroit in May, from Green Bay,

who had coasted the shores of Lake Michigan with sugars and peltry. They reported the news of peace having been received, which had greatly dissatisfied the Indians with the British, who had told them, that the peace was only *breast high*, that they must hold fast the hatchet and that their great father the King, would soon assist and provide for them. A great many Indians were at Detroit, as well to attend the council as to trade; they were well treated by the government and were allowed to draw rations from the army contractor—a Medal chief had died during the war, who bequeathed his honors to his grand-son, a fine looking young man, about 23 years old—the honor was conferred on him in full assembly of the chiefs. His father was present, and not being a chief, proves that Indian honors are not hereditary—the ceremony was impressive.

Letter of Marshal the Prince of Moskwa, to His Excellency the Duke of Otranto.

MONSIEUR DUKE.—The most delamatory and the most lying rumours have been circulated for some days among the public, upon my conduct in this short and disastrous campaign. The public journals repeat them, and seem to give credit to the most odious calumny. After having fought for 25 years, and shed my blood for the glory and independence of my country, they dare to accuse me of treason! Me it is, whom they point out to the people, and even the army, as the author of the disaster which it has just encountered.

Compelled to break silence, for if it is always painful to speak of one's self, it is more especially so when one has to repel calumny; I address myself to you M. Duke, as President of the Provisionary Government, to give you a faithful exposition of events, of which I have been a witness.

On the 11th June, I received an order from the Minister of War to repair to the imperial quarters. I had held no command, nor had I any information upon the composition and force of the army. Neither the Emperor nor the Minister had previously said any thing to me which could lead me to expect that I should be employed in this campaign. I was consequently taken at unawares, without horses, without equipage, without money, and I was obliged to borrow to enable me to repair to my destination. Arrived on the 12th at Laon, on the 13th at Avesnes, and on the 14th at Beaumont, I purchased in the last named town of the Duke of Treviso, two horses, with which I repaired on the 15th to Charleroy, accompanied by my first Ad-de-camp, the only officer whom I had near me. I arrived at the moment when the enemy, attacked by our light troops, fell back upon Fleurus and Gosselies.

The Emperor ordered me immediately to put myself at the head of the 1st and 2d corps of infantry, commanded by the Lieut. Gens. d'Erlon and Reille, of the division of light cavalry of the guard under the orders of the Lieut. Gens. Lefebvre Desnouettes and Colbert, and of two divisions of cavalry of Count Valmy, and which formed eight divisions of infantry and four of cavalry. With these troops, of whom meanwhile I never had but a part under my command, I repulsed the enemy, and obliged him to evacuate Gosselies, Frasné, Mallet, and Hoppignie. There they took position with the exception of the 1st corps, which was yet at Marciennes, and which joined me the next day.

On the 16th I received an order to attack the English in their position of Quatre Bras. We marched upon the enemy with an enthusiasm difficult to be described; nothing resisted our impetuosity; the battle became general and the victory was not doubtful, when, in the moment in which I was about to advance the 1st corps of infantry, which until then had been left by me in reserve at Frasné, I learned that the emperor had disposed of it without informing me, as well as the division of Gerard of the 2d corps, to direct them upon St. Amand and support his left wing which was severely engaged against the Prussians.

The blow which this news gave me was terrible. Not having under my direction more than three divisions instead of eight, on which I calculated, I was obliged to suffer victory to escape, and in spite of my efforts, and in spite of the bravery and devotedness of the troops, I could do nothing more than preserve my position to the end of the day. Near 9 o'clock in the evening the 1st corps was sent back to me by the Emperor, for which he had no use. Thus, 25 or 30,000 men were, so to speak, paralyzed, and had been marched about during the whole battle with arms in their hands from the left to the right, and from the right to the left, without firing a gun.

It is impossible to avoid suspending for a moment these details, to remark to you M. Duke, all the consequences of this false movement, and in general of the bad dispositions made during the day.

By what fatality, for example, did the Emperor, instead of bringing all his force against Lord Wellington, who might have been attacked by surprise, and was not equal in force, regard this attack as secondary. How could the Emperor, after the passage of the Sambre, conceive the possibility of giving two battles in one day? That nevertheless took place, against forces double our numbers, and this, military men who saw it, have been unable to comprehend.

Instead of this, if he had left a corps of observation to restrain the Prussians, and

marshaling with his strongest masses to support me, the English army would have been undoubtedly destroyed between Quatre Bras and Genappe; and this position which separated the two allied armies once in our power, would have given the Emperor the facility of approaching the right of the Prussians, and crushing them in their turn. The general opinion in France, and especially in the army was that the Emperor wished only to destroy the British army, and the circumstances were favorable for that, but the destinies ordered it otherwise.

On the 17th, the army marched in the direction of Mount St. John.

On the 18th the battle commenced about one o'clock, and although the bulletin which gives the recital of it makes no mention of me, there is no need of my affirming that I was present.

Lieut. Gen. Count Drouet has already spoken of this battle in the House of Peers. His narrative is exact with the exception only of some important parts, on which he was either silent or ignorant, and which I ought to make known. About 7 o'clock in the evening, after the most frightful carnage I had ever seen, General Labedoyere came to inform me from the emperor, that Marshal Grouchy had arrived on our right and had attacked the left of the English and Prussians united. This General officer proceeding along the line spread this news among the soldiers, whose courage and devotedness was always the same, and who gave new proofs of it at this moment, notwithstanding the fatigue with which they were exhausted. In the mean time, what was my astonishment, I ought to say my indignation, when I learned some moments after that Marshal Grouchy had not arrived to our support, as it had just been assured to the whole army, but that 40 or 50,000 Prussians attacked our extreme right and forced it to fall back.—Whether the Emperor was deceived upon the moment when Marshal Grouchy might arrive to support him, or whether the march of the Marshal had been more retarded than had been anticipated by the efforts of the enemy, the fact is, that at the moment when his arrival was announced to us, he was only near Wavre upon the Dale; that is, for us, as if he had been at a hundred leagues distance from our field of battle.

A short time after I saw arrive four regiments of the middle guard, conducted by the Emperor in person, who wished with these troops to renew the attack, and penetrate the centre of the enemy. He ordered me to march at their head with Gen. Lavant. Generals, officers, soldiers, all shewed the greatest intrepidity, but this corps of troops was too weak to be able to resist a long time the forces that the enemy opposed to them, and it was soon necessary to renounce the hope which for some moments, this attack had given.

Gen. Friant was struck by a ball at my side. I had my horse killed, and was thrown under him. The brave men, who will return from this terrible affair, will render me the justice, I hope of saying, that they saw me on foot, sword in hand, the whole evening, and that I quitted not the scene of carnage, but one of the last, and at the moment when retreat was necessary.

Meantime the Prussians continued their offensive movements, and our right sensibly fell back. The English in their turn advanced. There remained to us yet four squares of the old guards, placed advantageously for protecting the retreat. Those brave grenadiers, the elite of the army, successively forced to fall back, only yielded the ground foot by foot, until finally overwhelmed by numbers, they were almost entirely destroyed. From that moment the retrograde movement was ordered, and the army formed but a confused column. There was not heard, however, in the route, the cry of *save himself who can*, with which the army has been calumniated in the bulletin. As to myself, constantly in the rear guard, which I followed on foot, having had all my horses killed, exhausted with fatigue, covered with bruises, and having no longer strength to march, I owe my life to a corporal of the guard, who supported me in my march, and did not abandon me during the retreat.

Towards 11 o'clock in the evening, I found Lieut. Gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes, and Major Smidt, one of his officers, had the generosity to give me the only horse that he had remaining. Thus I arrived at Marciennes au Pont, at four in the morning, alone, without officers, ignorant of what had become of the Emperor, whom some time before the end of the battle I had entirely lost sight of, and whom I believed to be taken or slain.—Gen. Pamphyle Lacroix, chief of the etat major of the 2d corps, whom I found in that city, told me that the Emperor was at Cambray. I supposed that the Emperor would put me at the head of the corps of Marshal Grouchy, to cover the Sambre, and to facilitate the means of the troops rallying towards Avesnes, and in that persuasion I repaired to Beaumont. But some parties of cavalry following us very near, and having already intercepted the road of Mauberge and Philippeville, I perceived the total impossibility of stopping a single soldier at that point, and of making any opposition to the progress of a victorious army. I continued my progress upon Avesnes, where I could not obtain any information of what had become of the Emperor.

In this state of things, obtaining no news of his Majesty or of the Major-General, the disorder increasing every moment, and with the exceptions of some

regiments of the guard and the line, every one marching at pleasure, I determined to repair to Paris by St. Quentin, to make known as promptly as possible to the minister of war, the true state of affairs, so that he might at least, sent to meet the army some new troops, and take immediately the measures which circumstances rendered necessary. On my arrival at Bourget, three leagues from Paris, I learned that the Emperor had passed there at nine o'clock in the morning.

This is, M. Duke, an exact recital of this fatal campaign.

Now I demand of those who have survived of this beautiful and numerous army, in what manner I can be accused of the disaster of which our military annals afford no parallel. It is said I have betrayed the country, I who to serve it, have shown a zeal perhaps too great, which has betrayed me. But this calumny is not, and cannot be supported by any fact, by circumstances, by any presumption.—Whence then can these odious rumours proceed, which are all at once circulated with a frightful rapidity? If in my inquiries on this subject, I did not fear almost as much to discover, as to conceal the truth, I should declare, that every thing compels me to the belief, that I have been shamefully deceived, and it is attempted to envelope in the veil of treason, the faults and extravagancies of this campaign;—faults which care was taken not to acknowledge in the bulletins, which have appeared, and against which I have uselessly disclosed with the accents of truth, what I have just declared in the House of Peers.

I expect of the justice of your excellency, and to your kindness to me, that you will insert this letter in the public Journals, and give it the greatest publicity.

I renew to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

NEY,
The Marshal Prince of Moskwa.
Paris, June 26. *Gazette de France.*

PROCLAMATION.
OF THE COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
TO THE FRENCH.
Paris, June 24.

FRENCHMEN!
Within a few days glorious successes and frightful reverse, have agitated your destinies anew.

A great sacrifice has appeared necessary to your peace and that of the world. NAPOLEON has abdicated the Imperial Power. His abdication has ended his political life. His son is proclaimed.

Your new Constitution, which yet had only good principles, is about to receive all its developments, and even its principles are to be refined and extended. There no longer exists authorities jealous of each other. The field is free to the enlightened patriotism of your Representatives, and the Peers feel, think and vote as your Proxies.

After 25 years of political tempests behold this moment when all that has been conceived by wisdom and greatness upon the social institutions, may be perfected in yours. Let reason and genius speak, and on whatever side they raise their voices they shall be listened to. Plenipotentiaries are gone to treat in the name of the nation, and to negotiate with the powers of Europe that peace which they have promised upon a condition which is this day fulfilled. The whole world is as attentive as ourselves for the answer.—Their reply will make known whether justice and promises have yet some meaning upon the earth.

Frenchmen! Be united. Rally round each other in circumstances so serious. Let civil disorders be appeased—let dissensions disappear in this moment, when the great interests of nations are about to be discussed.

Be united from the North of France to the Pyrenees, from La Vendee to Marseilles. Whatever may have been his party, whatever may be his political opinions, what man on the soil of France would not range himself under the national flag to defend the independence of the country?

They may destroy a part of our armies; but the experience of all ages, and of all people, proves, that they cannot destroy, they cannot subdue an intrepid nation which fights for justice and liberty.

The Emperor has offered himself a sacrifice by abdicating. The members of the government have devoted themselves in accepting from your Representatives the reigns of State.

Le Duc d'OTRANTE.
PARIS, JUNE 23.

The tri-colored flag floats over the Thuilleries. This sign of liberty announces that nothing will destroy the union of Frenchmen.

Marshal Grouchy arrived yesterday at Gonesse with 40,000 men and 120 pieces of cannon. The prince of Eckmuhl, after having united the other troops at Paris and the environs, will find himself at the head of 73,000 men.

NAPOLEON II. RECOGNIZED.

French Chamber of Deputies—June 23d.
After a very impressive speech from M. Manuel, the house passed to the special order of the day, that "by the condition of the abdication of his father, and by force of the constitution, Napoleon II. has been proclaimed emperor."

As soon as this resolution was pronounced by the president, all the members rose, crying *vive l'empereur!*

A message was sent to the chamber,

of peers, communicating this decision.

Chamber of Peers, June 24.
After some warm discussion, and a third reading of the message from the representatives above mentioned, the articles were successively put to vote, and passed without a division.

House of Representatives, June 25.
A member moved, that it should be inserted in the Journal, that the acclamations of *vive l'empereur!* were unanimous, when the chamber proclaimed Napoleon II. emperor.

M. Dumolard seconded this motion, which was founded upon the most exact truth. The chamber decided, that the words "unanimous acclamations" should be inserted in the journal.

[Translated from the Baltimore Patriot]

PARIS, July 1st, 1815.
The corps of generals Gerard and Vandamme, which occupy the plain of Mount Rouge, have with them 16 trains of artillery, amounting to 150 pieces of cannon and 200 caissons.—The cavalry of gen. Vandamme has taken position at the wood Boulogne. We hear this morning a brisk firing towards Neuilly. A part of gen. Vandamme's corps, appears to approach Versailles, which was taken possession of yesterday by the enemy.

The English to day have taken position on the heights of Chatillon and below Meudon.

The enemy yesterday took from us a post of 100 men; it was afterwards retaken, and the enemy lost 100 prisoners, who have been brought to head quarters.

The Marshal Grouchy is dismissed from his command. A voltigeur shot yesterday morning, an English officer who was reconnoitering a little too far; he brought off his horse, and found 600 guineas in his valise. Three chateaux of the guard penetrated into the enemy's camp and made prisoner of a colonel.

The passage of the Seine by the allies was effected yesterday at Pecq. Thus the fortifications of Montmartre have been turned, but they are not therefore useless; in the first place, they caused the enemy the loss of a day's march, of which the corps of gen. Vandamme profited to arrive for the defence of Paris: then the Prussians and English are placed further off from their point of retreat, and assuredly the loss of a battle on the left bank of the Seine would be much more disastrous than on the right. We also remark to-day, the enemy appear by their manoeuvres, to be sounding their way, whilst our army wish to meet and stop them by a battle. Our military attitude has become respectable within two days, and to-day we are in a situation to have admitted the conditions of an honorable peace, and to stipulate for the independence of the nation and the interests of the army.

The report is renewed of Murat's having quitted Andes for the waters of Groulins in Savoy; but another is in circulation, that he has died at Lyons in the house of the president of the imperial court.

Fifteen thousand sharp shooters of the National Guard are already armed and equipped; they have demanded to march and meet the enemy—others are following their example.

A great number of young men from the departments, called to the defence of Paris, arrive every moment. Fifteen hundred of the National Guard of Melun have also arrived, to co-operate in the defence of the capital.

Five hundred of the National Guard of Paris have presented themselves with their arms and baggage, at the headquarters of La Vilette, for the purpose of being employed in the exterior defence of the capital.

Brussels, July 1.
The King of France has left Cambray to repair to Compiègne; before he departed he addressed to the French nation the following.

PROCLAMATION.
THE KING, TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.
The gates of my kingdom at last open before me; I hasten to bring back my misled subjects to mitigate the calamities which I had wished to prevent to place myself a second time between the allied and the French armies, in the hope that the feelings of consideration of which I may be the object may tend to their preservation. This is the only way in which I have wished to take part in the war. I have not permitted any Prince of my family to appear in foreign ranks, and have restrained the courage of those of my servants who had been able to range themselves around me.

Returned to the soil of my country, I take pleasure in speaking confidence to my people. When I first re-appeared among you I found men's minds agitated and heated by conflicting passions. My views encountered on every side, nothing but difficulties and obstacles.—My government was liable to commit errors; perhaps it did commit them. There are times when the purest intentions are insufficient to direct, or sometimes they even mislead.

Experience alone could teach; it shall not be lost. All that can save France is my wish.

My subjects have learned by cruel trials, that the principle of the legitimacy of sovereigns is one of the fundamental bases of social order—the only one upon which amidst a great nation, a wise and well ordered liberty can be established. This doctrine has thus been proclaimed

as that of all Europe. I had previously consecrated it by my charter, and I claim to add to that charter all the guarantees which can secure the benefits of it.

The unity of ministry is the strongest that I can offer. I mean that it should exist and that the frank and firm manner of my Council should guarantee all interests and calm all inquietudes.

Some have talked latterly of the restoration of tythes and feudal rights. This fable invented by the common enemy, does not require a refutation. It will not be expected that the King should stoop to refute calumnies and lies; the success of the treason has too clearly indicated their source. If the purchasers of a national property have felt alarm the Charter should suffice to reassure them. Did I not myself propose to the Chambers, and cause to be executed sales of such property? This proof of my sincerity is unanswerable. In these latter times my subjects of all classes have given me equal proof of love and fidelity. I wish them to know how sensibly I feel them, and that it is from among all Frenchmen I shall delight to choose those who are to approach my person and family. I wish to exclude from my presence none but those whose celebrity is matter of grief to France, and of horror to Europe. In the plot which they had hatched, I perceive many of my subjects misled and some guilty.

I promise—I who never promise in vain (all Europe knows it)—to pardon misled Frenchmen all that has passed since the day when I quitted Lisle, amidst so many tears, up to the day when I re-entered Cambray, amidst so many acclamations.

But the blood of my people has flowed in consequence of a treason of which the annals of the world present no examples. That treason has summoned foreigners unto the heart of France. Every day reveals to me a new disaster. I owe it then to the dignity of my Crown, to the interest of my people to the repose of Europe, to except from pardon the instigators and authors of this horrible plot. They shall be designated to the vengeance of the laws by the two Chambers which I propose forthwith to assemble.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

By a late arrival from Liverpool at Boston, we have Paris news to the 7th of July.—Lewis the XVIII had entered the City on that day, and been proclaimed King.—The provisional executive and the legislative bodies, after making another constitution of the true Parisian cut and in the newest fashion, had dispersed.—Talleyrand was appointed the minister Sec. of State, and Fouché, duke of Otranto, late chief of the executive, minister of the Interior, to the king. Napoleon had sailed with two frigates for the United States, accompanied by Marshal Ney, and many other of the principal men of France.

A PUBLIC DINNER
Was given on Thursday last, by a number of the citizens of this place, to Maj. Gen. Canby, as a tribute of respect for his past public services.—Capt. John Fowler presided, assisted by Lewis Sanders, Esq. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts were drank, which are omitted for want of room, but shall appear in our next.

Victory in the Mediterranean.

New York, August 18.
Extract of a letter dated Boston, August 15.
Arrived below, the ship Cyres, capt. Emes, 45 days from Lisbon. While in the Tagus, capt. E. received the following letter from J. P. Hutchinson, esq. at Lisbon, being a letter he had received from Cartagena, dated June 20.

Yesterday arrived at this port, dismantled and almost a wreck, an Algerine frigate. She had been captured and reduced to this state by an American ship of war outside. We are this moment informed that another Algerine frigate has also been captured by the Americans and carried into Essai anchorage, on this coast, distant from here about 7 leagues, east. Capt. Emes, spoke, August 9 off Cape Sables, brig Shakespeare, Capt. Rand, who informed that he left Lisbon 6 days after us, and a confirmation of the above was received at Lisbon just before he sailed, by a Swedish vessel, who was in sight of commodore Decatur's squadron when he captured three Algerine frigates, and two brigs were also captured at the same time. This information may be depended upon.

The Ontario sloop of war was blockading Algiers.

LOSS OF GUN-BOAT No. 152.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans to a gentleman in this city, dated 31st July, 1815.

"It is with feelings of extreme regret, I have to report the total loss of Gun-Boat No. 152, Sailing Master John Johnson commander. She was struck with lightning in entering the North East passage of the Mississippi, which communicated to her magazine, and blew her up, by which most fatal accident, all her crew perished, except three, and they are dreadfully wounded. The weather was so extremely thick, that although but a very short distance from Gun-Boat No. 149, she could not be seen. They heard an explosion, which they supposed to be a peal of thunder; nor did they discover their mistake till after the weather cleared off, when they learned the melancholy fate of their consort." [The number on board was 21.

Welcome from Dartmoor. On Sunday evening, (says the Boston Yankee) the British cartel ship Mary, arrived here with 208 prisoners from Dartmoor. A large English ship was to sail next day with 350. Several other vessels were in the Sound and could take all that remained in prison, about 850 in the whole. We welcome to their native homes these gallant sons of America, who have car-

ried their country's flag in triumph over the ocean. They are equally disgusted with the conduct of their late enemy, and that of her advocates in this country. A large portion of those arrived in the last cartels were IMPRESSED in time of peace. Of 255 which arrived in the Robert Taylor, one hundred and twenty eight were delivered up from British ships of war! A positive proof of the statement of governor Strong's committee!

Gov. Strong's 16 Impressed American Seamen.

It may be remembered that two years ago, a committee of the Massachusetts legislature, made a very circumstantial report of the number of seamen, natives of that state, who had been impressed and detained in the British navy at the commencement of the war, and that this number was ascertained to be precisely sixteen. This statement, was incorporated into one of Governor Strong's executive communications; and these documents found their way into the Dartmoor depot, and excited the utmost indignation amongst the seamen. A bill-man was sent into the different yards to summon all the impressed seamen belonging to Massachusetts to rendezvous, when lo! instead of sixteen there were counted in that single prison about two hundred and twenty! How many were detained in other prisons, and on board the British navy, it is impossible to say. We derived the above facts from a respectable acquaintance who was a prisoner at Dartmoor at the time. So much for the veracity and patriotism of Gov. Strong and his legislative committee.

Albany Argus.

COMMUNICATION.

We feel a pleasure in announcing to the generous and liberal patrons of the Drama, in Lexington, that Tuesday evening has been fixed for the benefit of Mrs. Turner, who has ever been the favorite of the Lexington audience, and the great support and ornament of the Western Theatres. We are pleased to find that she has selected for the evening's entertainments, a very celebrated and justly admired comedy, in five acts, never performed here, called "The Way to Get Married"—a play replete with humor; the plot and incidents are fine, interesting, and highly amusing—and the characters masterly portrayed.—This piece certainly forms the brilliant in the constellation of its distinguished author's numerous and popular dramatic works. As an after-piece, "The Hunter of the Alps" will follow; a drama, in two acts, written by Wm. Dimond, esq. author of the Foundling of the Forest, Adrian and Orilla, &c. From the selection of the above pieces, the characters in which she will appear, with the talents of Mr. Collins, and the exertions of the company, we cannot but expect that the liberal encouragement which has been hitherto shown the company, will certainly be extended to their first, ever pleasing and interesting performer.

A PATRON.

PLAY AND FARCE

NEVER PERFORMED HERE.

MRS. TURNER'S NIGHT.

THEATRE.

MRS. TURNER, respectfully informs her friends and the patrons of the Drama, that her benefit will take place to-morrow evening, when she hopes to be honored with their attendance.

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 5.
Will be presented a celebrated Comedy, in five acts, called

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

Tangent, Mr. Collins.
Dick Dashiell, Jefferson.
Captain Faulkner, Morgan.
Toby Allspice, Lucas.
Caudie, Cargill.
McQuerry, Ludlow.
Ned, Anderson.
Simon, Beale.
Julia Faulkner, Mrs. Turner.
Clementina Allspice, Blisset.
Lady Sorrell, Milner.

New Scenes—A Grocer's Shop and Hot House.
Between the Play & Farce.

Fancy Dance, By Miss Turner.
Recitation—CHOICE OF A WIFE BY CHEESE, Mrs. Turner.

DISSENTATION ON FLUTTS—Including those of the Husband, Old Bachelor, Buck, Widow, Wife and Spinster, Mr. Lucas.
Comic Song, Mr. Morgan.

After which, an entertaining Musical Drama, written by W. Dimond, called

The Hunter of the Alps.

For further particulars, see Bills.

Steam Boat Enterprise.

ARRIVED AT LIMESTONE, the 28th August, the Steam-Boat ENTERPRISE, leaving of Brownsville, with a full cargo of Freight and Passengers, bound for Louisville, (Falls of Ohio) & will return to Limestone against the sixth of September. Any person or persons, wishing a passage up the river, will be in readiness against the morning of the seventh. 36-1

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only. JOHN H. MORTON, & Co. Steam Mill Lexington.

September 1, 1815. 36

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

JAMES MAXWELL, JAMES HERAN.

The business will still be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his former customers.

JAMES MAXWELL, Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 36

TAKEN UP by John McKim, Junr. of 1000—last county, near Versailles, a Sorrel Mare, supposed to be two years old, with a small blaze in her face, and a white spot on the near side, a scar on the shoulder, appraised to \$50—before me this 21 day of June, 1815. 35 L. WILKINSON, J. P.

For Sale,

THAT ELEGANT LOT lying on Main-street, adjoining the Baptist Meeting House. The lot is 66 feet front, running back to Short-street.—One other Lot on Main Street, adjoining the residence of the late Dr. Richard W. Downing.—This Lot is 66 feet front, running half way back to Short Street. One other Lot on Water street continued, 49 1/2 feet front, running back 160 feet.—A liberal credit will be given for any of the above property.—As persons desirous of purchasing will wish to view the ground, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

JAS. DEVERES.

August 28th, 1815.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Arthur Campbell and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber, and recorded in the Fayette County Court Clerk's Office, for the purpose of securing to Robert Dudley the payment of the sum of \$380, and Wm. Wiseman the payment of the sum of \$349, due to them 60 days from and after the 18th day of May, 1815. At the request of the said Dudley and Wiseman, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house door of Fayette county, in Lexington, on Friday the 13th day of this month at 10 o'clock, A. M. for ready money, a certain LOT or PIECE of GROUND, situate in the town of Lexington, in the county aforesaid, on Water-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner of the Brick-house now occupied by the said Campbell on the said Street, running thence back at right angles to the said Street, half way to Hill-street, thence parallel to those streets 44 feet 6 inches to the line of Lockwood, thence with Lockwood's line to Water street, thence binding on Water-street to the beginning; being all lately conveyed by James Campbell to the said Arthur.

GEO. TROTTER, Jr. Trustee.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1815. 36-3

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesale or retail.

Thiford, Scott & Trotter.

Lexington, Aug. 23. 36-

ATTENTION.

The Mississinui Troop of Cavalry, will parade on Saturday the 9th September, at one o'clock, P. M. The members are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance, as there will be an Election for a Cornet on that day.

By order of the Captain,

JOS. J. LEMON, Orderly Sergeant.

To Country Merchants.

JOHN D. DUNCAN, CONFECTIONER, LEXINGTON.

Having determined to leave the country, offers for sale, at a reduced price, his stock of CONFECTIONERY, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will never meet with such an opportunity to supply themselves with articles of good sale, particularly considering the dearth and scarcity of sugar.

CANDIES and CORDIALS of all kinds.

Sugar Plumbs, Syrup of Lemon,
Do. Almonds, Lemon Acid,
Peppermint Drops, French Brandy,
Kisses, Peach Brandy,
Preserved Lemon, Holland Gin,
Do. Peaches, Rum,
Almonds, Claret Wine,
Currants, Madeira do.
Syrup of Punch, Currant do.

Elegant Sugar Toys of every description, Glass Jars, Show Cases, Ivory Black, &c.

Sept. 4. 36

GRAND MASONIC HALL

LOTTERY,

IN BALTIMORE.

Positively commences Drawing on THURSDAY, 5th day of OCT. NEXT.

SCHEME AS FOLLOWS:

1	Prize of	40,000 Dols.
1	"	20,000
5	"	10,000
7	"	5,000
20	"	1,000
25	"	500
75	"	100
100	"	50
1000	"	20
12,500	"	12

Not two Blanks to a Prize. No Small Prizes Stationary being all Floating.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

1st drawn Ticket will be entitled to	\$5000
do. 2d day	500
do. 3d	500
do. 4th	500
do. 5th	500
do. 6th	500
do. 7th	500
do. 8th	500
do. 9th	500
do. 10th	5000
do. 11th	500
do. 12th	500
do. 13th	1000
do. 14th	1000
do. 15th	1000
do. 16th	500
do. 17th	500
do. 18th	500
do. 19th	500
do. 20th	1000
do. 21st	5000
do. 22d	1000
do. 23d	5000
do. 24th	1000
do. 25th	5000
do. 26th	500
do. 27th	500
do. 28th	10,000
do. 29th	1000
do. 30th	10,000
do. 31st	1000
do. 32d	10,000
do. 33d	1000
do. 34th	10,000
do. 35th	1000
do. 36th	10,000
do. 40th	40,000

* The premiums of 5000 dollars for the 1st, 10th, 21st, 23d and 25th day, are each payable in part by 400 tickets, valued at 4000 dollars. The reserved tickets are 3,801 to 35,000; the first 400 for the 1st, and so on regularly.

At least 600 tickets will be drawn on each day.—Prizes subject to 15 per cent. discount will be paid sixty days after the conclusion of the drawing.

Present price of Tickets 12 dollars.

To be had of

WM. ROBINSON. 36

Notice.

All those indebted to the firm of Heran and Maxwell, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. 35-6 August 28.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
15th August, 1815.

NOTICE.

This proposition contained in the Notice which was issued from the Treasury Department on the 15th of June last, relative to the circulation of Treasury Notes, has been generally adopted by the State Banks, with the exception of those which pay their own notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list.

The Principal object of the proposition is, to contribute to relieve the country from the embarrassments produced by the want of a national circulating medium; and, in that respect, to secure the cooperation of the Banks with the treasury. Thus, the Notes of the acceding Banks, Treasury Notes, and an issue of cents (which is preparing at the Mint) may afford an adequate medium for all local purposes; and for the purposes of remittance, from place to place in the same State, or from one State to another State, the Treasury Notes, which, by agreement, are issuable and receivable at par, by all the acceding Banks, throughout the Union, will serve, in some degree, to overcome the existing inequalities of exchange.

NOTICE is, THEREFORE, HEREBY GIVEN, that instructions have been issued to the Collectors, and other Public Officers, who are employed in the collection and receipt of duties, taxes, and other public dues, prohibiting them from receiving in payment thereof, from and after the 1st day of October next, the Notes of the Banks which are specified in the subjoined list, and requiring them only to receive in payment,

1. Gold or Silver,
2. Treasury Notes,
3. Bank Notes (other than Notes issued by the Banks specified in the subjoined list) which are current at par, at the place of payment.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that from and after the said 1st day of October next, by agreement of the State Banks (other than those which pay their notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list) Treasury Notes will be received, credited and re-issued, at par, by each and every of the said acceding Banks.—But it is not intended, or understood, that the said agreement shall bind the said acceding Banks to receive, credit and re-issue any Treasury Notes, which are now due and payable, or which shall hereafter become due and payable, and for the payment whereof, funds have been, or shall be, assigned at the proper Loan Offices.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury

List of Banks whose Notes are not to be received after the 1st of October, 1815, in any payments to the U. States:

1. Banks which have positively declined the Treasury proposition.
The Bank of New York,
The New York Manufacturing Company,
The Bank of Augusta (Georgia)
The Middleton Bank (Connecticut.)

2. Banks which have given no answer to the Treasury proposition, and which do not (it is believed) pay their notes in specie.

In New York, The Bank of America,
The Union Bank,
The Merchants' Bank,
The Bank of Columbia,
(Hudson)

The Bank of Hudson,
The Ontario Bank,
The Catskill Bank,
The Orange County Bank

In New Jersey, The State Bank, Elizabeth,

The State Bank, Morristown.

In Pennsylvania, The Bank of the North,

ern Liberties,

The Columbia Bank of Pennsylvania.

In Ohio, The Farmers' Bank of New Salem,

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati

The printers appointed to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above notice once a week, till Oct. 1.

10-36

J. H. BOBB

WILL PURCHASE

FLAXSEED,

At his Oil-Mill, Lexington. 36-3

September 4, 1815.

Public Sale.

By Susanah Shaw to the subscriber, there will be sold to the highest bidder at the court-house door in Lexington, on Wednesday the 30th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, one Bed, one rough Table, one Sugar Box, half dozen Chairs, one pair Shovel and Tongs, one Looking Glass, one pair Drawers, one pair Dog-irons, 1 Bureau, 1 Chest Drawers, one large Chair, one Candlestand, one small Table, two Beds and Furniture, one Dining Table, Crockery Ware, 1 Cupboard, one Frame Picture, one Family Bible, one little Wheel, one large Spinning Wheel, Kitchen Cupboard and Furniture, two Washing Tubs, one Crane, one Tin Kettle, one Lanthorn, one Knife Box and Knives and Forks, two smoothing Irons, one Stone Trough, one box Blowing Tools, one Grindstone three Chairs, one Wagon and Gear, three Horses, one Cow, one set quarrying Tools and one Cart. The above will be sold on a credit of sixty days.—Notes with good security required; agreeable to the before mentioned deed of trust.

THOMAS TIBBATTS.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1815. 36-3

NOTICE.

A quarterly meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at their Office, at 12 o'clock on Monday the 21 day of October next. By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk. Ky. Ins. Co.

Kentucky Insurance Office, 29th Aug. 1815.

TAKEN UP by John Campbell, living in Jessamine county, near the intersection of Curds and Shaker Ferry Roads,

A SORREL HORSE.

about 15 hands high, four years old, a blaze face, some white on his left forefoot, which has been hurt, and is larger than the other—so brands perceivable. Appraised to fifty dollars.

J. STONESTREET, J. P.—J. C.

A Copy.—Teste

SAMUEL H. WOODSON, Clk.

Sept. 4. 36-

TAKEN UP by Edward Stivers living on the Cleveland landing road, about three miles from the mouth of Roan's creek, Fayette county, one sorrel Horse, four years old, fourteen hands high, blaze face, light on the right side, a blemish in the right eye, appraised to \$20, before me this 13th day of May, 1815.

23-2p WILLIAM DAVENPORT, J. P.



FROM AN ENGLISH PUBLICATION.

CURIOSITIES.

A Letter from Mr. HARRIS, abroad—to Sir JAMES SLOANE, in England.

Since you, dear Doctor, saved my life,
To bless by turns, and plague my wife,
In conscience I'm obliged to do
Whatever is enjoined by you.

According then to your command,
That I should search the western land,
For curious things of every kind,
And send you all that I should find;
I've rang'd o'er earth, o'er seas and caverns,
Men, women, children, towns and taverns,
And greater rarities can shew,
Than Gresham's children ever knew.

First—I've three drops of that same shower,
Which Jove in Dana's lap did pour;
From Carthage, too, the sword I'll send
That brought Queen Dido to her end;
The stone whereby Goliath dy'd,
Which cures the head-ach well appl'd;
The snake-skin which, you may believe,
The devil cast which tempted Eve;
A fig leaf apron, 'tis the same,
Which Adam wore to hide his shame,
But now wants darning; I've beside,
The blow by which poor Abel died;
A whetstone wears exceeding small,
Time us'd to whet his scythe the while;
The pigeon stuff'd which Noah sent
To tell him when the waters went;
A ring I've got of Sampson's hair,
The same which Dalilah did wear;
St. Dunstan's tongue, which story shows,
Did pinch the devil by the nose;
The very shafts, which all may see,
Which Cupid shot at Anthony;
But what above the rest I prize;
A glance of Cleopatra's eyes;
Some strains of eloquence, which hung,
In Roman times, on Tully's tongue;
Which long conceal'd and lost had lain,
'Till Cæsar found it out again.
Then I've, most curious to be seen,
A scorpion's bite to cure the spleen;
As Moore cur'd worms in stomach bred,
I've pills cure magots in the head;
With the receipt too, how to make 'em
To you I leave the time to take 'em;
I've got a ring of Phœbus' shine,
Found in the bottom of a mine;
A lawyer's conscience, large and fair,
Fit for a judge himself to wear,
I've a choice nostrum, fit to make
An oath a Catholic may take;
In a thumb phial you will see,
Close cork'd, some drops of honesty,
Which after searching kingdoms round,
At length were in a cottage found;
An antidote, if such there be,
Against the charms of flattery;
I can't collect any cure,
Of that there's plenty every where
But, after wound'rous labours spent,
I've got one grain of rich content.

From the Liverpool Courier.

CURE FOR THE CANCER.

SIR,

Having lately met with the following particulars respecting a simple application, that is confidently asserted to cure a disease, for the removal of which the most painful expedients have hitherto been deemed indispensably necessary, I request you to give them a place in your paper, in the hope that some of your readers may be induced to make trial of the method there recommended, and communicate to you the result of the experiment. Should it prove as efficacious as the French practitioner asserts it to be, I need not observe, that to all who are afflicted with the cruel disorder in question the receipt must be of inestimable value. The celebrated Parisian actress Mademoiselle Coutat, lately underwent an operation for the Cancer. On this occasion Monsieur Ruelle published in the papers a receipt of a far less painful and more speedy cure for that disease, assuring that it will effect the radical cure of cancer in three days, and without surgical operation. "This remedy," says he, "consists simply in a piece of dough, about the size of a small hen's egg, and a lump of hog's lard, the older the better, of the same dimensions. These substances thoroughly mixed, so as to form a kind of salve, must be spread on a piece of white leather, and applied to the diseased part." In confirmation of the efficacy of this remedy, M. Ruelle cites Mademoiselle Chatteroy, mother to the book-seller of that name, in the Palais Royal, who was about to undergo the usual operation, when a woman, who had been cured by his application, informed her of it. She joyfully availed herself of this remedy and, as the Journal de Paris asserts, was completely cured in the space of three days.

*Of ex-cision. January, 1815.

FOR SALE,

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern. TH. T. BARR, Agent for the owner. Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-t

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited. Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-t

BLANK DEEDS, For sale at this Office.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19. N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and real estate given as security. Refer to DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer. Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-t

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for sticking all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also MACHINE CARDS, FILETTING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, Agent N. York Manufacturing Company, No. 133, Pearl-street. New-York, Feb. 14, 1815. COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacturer at LEWIS SANDERS, Lexington. March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[From Charleston, South-Carolina] BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering, Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG. March 11, 1815. 11-t

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail. Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-t

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door-Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF. Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-t

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Taul's place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD, THOMAS ROYLE. October 17. 42

Watches & Silver Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly for sale an extensive assortment of first rate Patent Lever, and Plain Gold and Silver Watches, with a great variety of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Also, manufactures and has on hand a supply of Silver Ware, of the newest and best patterns, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Cream Pots, Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. PHILIP GARRETT, No. 144, Market street, Philadelphia. July 5. 28-8

Orders left with Tilford, Scott and Trotter, Lexington, Kentucky, will be forwarded and punctually attended to.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by LEWIS SANDERS. Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also, Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c. Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here. Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS. A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK. Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHERRY ROUNCE, by the gallon or jarred. Also, an excellent GILL HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive. Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey. N. BURROWS. Mulberry-street, April 3. 49-t

War Department, July 6th, 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1817, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinity, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2nd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana, and their vicinity north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the district of Maine, and state of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, and including West-Point.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-Jersey.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland, and the district of Columbia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.

17th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as may be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

A. J. DALLAS, Acting Secretary of War. NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement, once a week for two months.

I. W. ANDERSON

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Bridles, Saddles, Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser, Wagen whips and Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Candles, Segars, Pottery and &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to displease Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above. July 24, 1815. 31

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call. 41 Hiram Shaw.

I have just received a quantity of

Loaf Sugar,

OF PRIME QUALITY,

and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound. BARTH BLOUNT. 5-tf January 28, 1815.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor. Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-tf

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.

MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN. May 4, 1815.

Penitentiary Nails.

Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails, made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold wholesale, at the Franklin Prices, with the addition of carriage. 24-tf Lexington, June 12.

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleaned, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.

HUGH CRAWFORD. 24 June 12th

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24-tf

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, For Sale by E. W. CRAIG. 4- January 20, 1815

Elijah Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches, in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street. They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes, Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, & in the best manner. They will be always prepared to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for ever shoes. Lexington, May 1.—18

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date. I. & E. WOODRUFF. Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale. P. & W. MAIN. 26

JOHN COLEMAN

HAVING disposed of his stock of BOTTLING LIQUOR to Mr. Walter Connell, who intends engaging extensively in the Bottling business, requests those indebted to him to discharge their accounts to enable him to meet his engagements. 30 Lexington, July, 1815.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

WALTER CONNELL having purchased Mr. Coleman's stock of Bottles and Bottling liquor, intends keeping an extensive supply of ALE and PORTER in Bottles at his Cellar, under Mr. Yeiser's Currying shop, corner of Main and Main Cross streets. His steady attention and experience in the above business induces him to hope for public patronage. 30 Lexington, 16th July 1815.

TIGHT BARRELS.

6 or 800 TIGHT CASKS for sale, at the Lexington White Lead Manufactory—apply to Mr. Turner, the Manager, at the Factory, or at the Ware House of Saml and George Trotter. 30-2m B. METCALF, Agt.

Cornelius Mershon,

TAILOR,

Informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop to the upper part of the new brick house on Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occupied by Overton and Cochran, where he continues to carry on his business in all its various branches. Wanted one or two smart active boys as apprentices to the above business. 30

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maceoon's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-10Oct.

For Sale,

BEST CINCINNATI ground MUSTARD, By the keg or pound, by M'CALLA GAINES & Co. July, 1815. 29m3

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommencing her School on Monday, the 27th inst. Terms as usual. 11- March 11, 1815.

Sale at Auction.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder, ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

THAT VALUABLE

MERCANTILE STAND,

Opposite the Court House, Main st. Lexington, SUCCESSIVELY occupied by James and David Maceoon, William N. Lane and Co and the subscriber. The lot is about 33 1-2 feet on Main street, running to Water street, fronting on the latter, about 34 1/2 feet. The house on Main street is said to be the best built in the western country: front the whole size of the lot and about 45 feet back, contains a store room, and a room and passage on the first floor, two rooms elegantly finished, with a circular door between on the second, and three good lodging rooms on the third—attached to it is a large back building containing six rooms, smoke house, &c.—On Water street, there is a three story brick house, well built—about 22 by 40 feet, with cellar. The stand on Main street is considered one of the best in the place, for business; and the new market house now fixing on Water street, must in a short time, render that equally so. The situation, with the flourishing state of the place, and the long credit of one, two, three, four and five years, with legal interest to be calculated on the notes, must render it a desirable object with every Merchant of capital in the western country—also to those Houses in the eastern states, who wish to make establishments here—the whole will be sold together or divided, as may suit purchasers. The title to the property will be made indisputable, as soon as the payments are completed; possession given in 90 days after the sale note to be dated the 1st of July, last.

Thomas H. Pinckel. Lexington, August 7. 33

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Seth Maynard to the subscriber and recorded in the court of appeals, for the purpose of securing to John Fowler the amount of a negotiable note endorsed by him for said Maynard, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House door of Fayette County in Lexington. On Monday the 25th day of Sept. next, at 3 o'clock P. M.—A TRACT OF LAND of 2000 acres, lying in Knox county, Kentucky, on the waters of Yellow creek, patented to Thomas M. Fleming, and by him conveyed to said Maynard, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Fowler the amount of said note, with interest and costs. THOMAS BODLEY, Trustee. August 14, 1815. 33-1m

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorized to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality. JAMES PRENTISS, THOS. G. PRENTISS.

August 14. 33

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of JOHN EADS. Lexington, May 1.—18

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer. Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

NOTICE.

Application will be made by the subscribers to the county court of Nicholas at their August term, for leave to lay off a town on our lands in Nicholas county, and on this waters of Somerset, in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ROBERT BERRY, JOHN LOCHBRIDGE, WILLM. LOCHBRIDGE

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room. 47-tf Lexington, November 20.

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF Williamson & McKinney, ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-t

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES, Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. JOHN BRIDGES, Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory. 41 October 10, 1814.